THE UNDERGRADUATE.

VOL. XXII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., FEBRUARY, 1897. No. 5.

THE ORIGIN OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE :—

Apropos of the near celebration of the centennial of Middlebury College the following f cts are of interest and should be preserved in definite form :

Among the early immigrants to Guilford, Conn., about 1640, was the Evarts family of Huguenot origin. Descendants of this family, among whom was James with his young wife, were attracted at the close of the French war to the new region opened for settlement in Vermont, and were among the first settlers of the town of Sunderland in Bennington county. There, in 1781, Jeremiah Evarts, first son of James, and afterward the honored treasurer and secretary of the American Board, was born. In 1787 the family removed farther northward, and James, with his brother Reuben, was among the original proprietors of the town of Georgia in Franklin county. He "was a man of uncommon public spirit, and was the first representative in the legislature of Vermont from the town Georgia." Meantime Col. Seth Storrs, a native of Mansfield, Conn , in 1756, and a graduate of Yale College in 1778, settled in the profession of law in Addison county in 1787, and finally located in Middlebury in 1794. He "was among the most active in advancing the prosperity of the village," and a liberal promoter of its e.rly educational interests.

By kindred tastes and interes's an intimate friendship was formed between Mr Evarts and Col. Storrs, and the residence of the latter at Middlebury became a convenient and welcome stopping-place for the former on his frequent journeyings southward. In 1797 the crisis came in the family of Mr. Evarts with reference to the education of his son, Jeremiah, then a lad of sixteen, who had developed great promise as a student and, after attending a school a short time in Burlington, found that he needed larger facilities than could there be obtained. Accordingly Mr. Evarts started with his son on horseback for the old home of the family at East Guilford, Conn., to give him further opportunity to prepare for entering Yale College the following year. On his way, as was his wont, he spent the night at the home of his friend, Col. Storrs, at Middlebury. The object of the journey he had undertaken became the topic of earnest conversation between the two public-spirited and Christian men. And both evening and morning their thoughts centered upon the idea of a college at home which should provide for the education of Vermont boys.

"This," said Col. Storrs, mentioning the incident many years afterward to a friend, "this was among the circumstances that led to the establishment of Middlebury College."

Already the County Grammar school had been established and the building was in progress of erection at Middlebury, Col. Storrs being one of the chief promoters of the enterprise by the gift of a large part of the land for that purpose. President Dwight of Yale, upon a visit to Middlebury in 1798, warmly encouraged the idea of a college, and Col. Storrs and others were advised to prosecute at once the plan of its establishment. Although a charter had been given some years before for a university at Burlington, little had been done, and some hope was entertained that a portion at least of the lands granted to the university might be obtained for a college at Middlebury. Application, therefore, was made for a charter, which was obtained from the legislature Nov. 1, 1800, under the title of "The President and Fellows of Middlebury College." The movement, however, stimulated the friends of the university to renewed activity, and to strenuous opposition to the division or decrease of any of the rights already granted to that institution. and only the bare charter was secured for Middlebury without any further endowment from the State. Col. Storrs was one of the charter members of the corporation, and one of the most active in forwarding its interests, himself donating the whole tract of land which afterward formed the handsome grounds of the college. The college was organized at once with Jeremiah Atwater, formerly a tutor in Yale but then principal of the newly formed grammar school, as president, and the first class was graduated in 1802, two years in advance of the first class in the State university. The students increased so rapidly that in 1808 the graduating class numbered twenty-three. and the whole number of graduates was seventy-six, while the class of that year at Burlington numbered two and the whole number only eighteen.

The subsequent century of the history of the college, now nearing its close, has certainly justified its being and reflects to-day an unmeasured honor upon those who wrought at its foundation.

A. W. WILD, '57.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING COLLEGE YEAR.

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One College Year, - - - - - - $1.00
Single Copies, - - - - - - - .12

Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

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The UNDERGRADUATE is constantly on sale at Marshall's Book store or may be obtained of the business manager.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

DISGUISE it as we may, there is now in our intercourse with one another a strained sort of acquaintanceship. We bow as we pass, occasionally speak a few words on some lesson or on that old subject, the weather, and usually about once a year, we meet at a reception and increase our list of acquaintances. Of course, there are cliques with whom we are on intimate terms, and we have our chums, but there is not in the college that hearty feeling of good will and fellowship which we as students of the same institution ought to show. We should be better acquainted with each other, and any plan which would bring this about is worthy of immediate adoption.

Why would it not be possible to have more receptions than we have? As matters stand now, the Y. M. C. A. gives a reception early in the fall term, at which we have no chance to enjoy ourselves, as it is a merely intellectual affair, consisting of a splendid training for the memory in remembering names and faces. Some, however, find a small kernel of pleasure under this hard shell of conventionality, and that is supposed to be carefully treasured until the succeeding fall, when perhaps we add a partner to that lonely prize. Occasionally, to be sure, we meet each other in a social way, but those times are not even as plentiful as the days suited for sleighing this winter. If in some way a means could be devised for bringing the whole body of students into more social relations, it would certainly result in quickened sympathies and a widening of the narrow circle of our friends.

LEST it should seem that the editorial pen can evolve nothing but criticism and sarcasm, we have decided to let our muse graze for a short space in a pleasant field. We would like to mention a few random thoughts on pleasant weather. According to long established habit, pleasant weather is considered one of the most delightful things we have in this world. We say "according to habit" because, if all we read is true, what we call dirty weather might now be termed pleasant, if our ancestors had happened to enjoy that sort of thing. Now, we are all too much inclined to take charming weather as something which in equity ought to turn up once in a while after all the unpleasant weather we have so much of. Suppose, for a moment, you were up at the north pole, warming your fingers over an icicle, or, perhaps, down in the Sahara, drinking muddy water with the avidity with which the thirsty college man drinks soda on another's treat. Think of these extremes and then congratulate yourself that you live neither in a clime where an Indian summer would be considered a delightful change nor in those colder regions in which the only chance the thermometer has to rise is when it sinks so low that it gets near the heated center of the earth. Man is continually wanting a change, and when he gets it, he wants another. Let us not be so fickle, but appreciate a good thing when we see it and stand up for our old-fashioned New England weather.

IN our education there is one thing which the students in general and freshmen in particular are inclined to overlook. It is the matter of paying attention in recitation hours. We come here and study, perhaps, hard and make good recitations when called upon, but unless we give faithful attention during class hours we cannot receive the highest benefit which our instructors are endeavoring to bestow upon us. It is impossible to make this compulsory beyond a certain degree, and so whether the

time of recitations is profitably spent or not depends in no small measure upon the student himself. Students often get thoughtless, but we are sure that if they will have their thoughts about them there will be an improvement along this line. Our instructors are anxious that we should get the most out of our course here. They show this in more ways than one. Should we not have a greater interest in ourselves, our future and our own advancement than they have in us? We do not wish to complain. Affairs are not in a very bad state and shall we not see that they do not get so? A little effort now is worth many times as much energy in the future when the power of habit has grown upon one. Better attention means better results with the same amount of study, and this will prove a positive boon to the student body. Therefore we should secure an advantage to ourse ves and do this kindness to our instructors.

TOO much can not be said in regard to the work which is being carried on in the gymnasium. A large number of the students are taking these exercises.

Sooner or later the student finds that there are some things which the will cannot determine for a person. Our object in college may be to have mental development, yet it happens in few cases only that great development of the mind is obtained without a good physique. At the foundation of all education physical development is necessary. Perhaps some one may argue that many great men have been weak physically, that some of our best authors and poets have had weak bodies. Are the chances not that these same men encountering the same environment with strong bodies would have done a far greater work for humanity?

IT is a lamentable fact that so much good musical talent is in the college at present and is not being used. There seems to be but little interest taken in this matter on a large scale. Most of them seem more prone to let their rooms resound with rythmical notes than to have an interest in the college as a whole. We need a glee club, and there is good material, yet scarcely any movement is made in this line. This is one of the ways in which our college is represented to the communities about us.

Then we have also material for a club of stringed instruments, which would be a new feature for the college. May we not see more interest taken in these matters?

AT the beginning of each term the student is perplexed as to the purchase of his books, not only where the money is coming from, but also whether he is obtaining them at the cheapest price.

Suggestion has been offered that some person connected with the college, as the librarian, take this matter in hand, and thus secure for each student the advantage of the lowest price possible for books.

The complaint offered by the middlemen in their dealings with the books, is that the express is too high, or that not all the books ordered are taken, thus making the prices higher than advertised. Certainly some of these difficulties would be overcome if the college could get control of this matter.

ONE day while strolling along a country road we saw something novel in the way of a scare crow. It was a long pole, surmounted by a delicately tinted rum bottle which wore around its neck, by way of necktie, a flaming red rag. How suggestive—rum, supported and relieved by the red flag of anarchy. We will leave this thought in its native simplicity to some one who may become desperate in his search for a striking metaphor to adorn some cheap oration.

IT would be of advantage to the UNDERGRADUATE if the students would take notice of those persons who advertise in it and patronize them.

LITERARY.

TWO VACATION TRIPS ON FOOT.

[BY ALBEE SMITH, '68.]

[Concluded.]

By this time as well as may be imagined, we were hardly in trim for a "dress parade." From Albany we went up the Hudson, took in Fort Edward, and at Mechanicville (the birth-place of Col. Ellsworth, the young Zouave who was shot at Marshal House), we took the cars for Middlebury, reaching that point at three o'clock in the morning; and as we walked up through the campus we could not rafrain from blowing a horn, which aroused our classmates, all of whom had returned, as the term had that day begun. They gave us a loud welcome. We had been gone just one month (as I remember it). We were weighed the day we left, and on our return, and both

had simply kept our weight, but we had not kept our color. We kept it, however, until some time after our return. We had seen a good deal of country and a good many friends at a very little cost. We were entirely suited with the trip. We thought we should take many more, and I have no doubt we should, had we ever had any more vacations.

The longest journey we made in one day was 39 miles, ending at 10 o'clock at night at my friend Phillips's, on top of the mountain. Space meant nothing to us, we only counted it as so many days of pleasant walking. I might relate a good many interesting things connected with this trip. That is not my purpose in writing this account, but rather to call attention of the students to an undertaking of this kind, being assured that more students would spend their vacations in the way we did, than do, if they knew how much pleasure and benefit they could get out of it. The one thing needed is a solid, broad, heavy boot, with courage which respects neither rain, shine nor distance, being careful, however, to avoid too much fruit. I shall never forget Shepard climbing the hills in Connecticut, holding his coat and cap with one hand and his stomach with the other, cursing the grapes which we had eaten and the hills that we were climbing. We were hurrying over to make the train at Tolland. I was as anxious not to miss the train, which was to take me to the re-union at Bernardston, as he was to get over the effects of the Rhode Island grapes eaten the day before. Excepting the trouble arising from too much grapes, we were entirely well all the time, and while it was hot weather, that did not seem to affect us disagreeably; but to enjoy such a trip and get the most good out of it, it is necessary to have the right kind of boots and the right kind of clothing, and the right kind of clothing is wool.

It is with grief, that even after this long account, I feel constrained to bid adieu to a journey that afforded me so much pleasure when taken, and which I have thought of so many times and so pleasantly since.

ALBEE SMITH, '68.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 7, 1897.

TITLES AND THEIR ABUSE.

The American people, with all their democratic tendencies, are greatly addicted to the use of titles and have steadfastly clung to this relic of monarchical usages. That men of position should be given proper titles of honor seems to be a fundamental principle; but in the last few years they may be said to have grown exceedingly careless in regard to this and the tendency has been to vulgarize all honorary appellations.

Of what value to-day are the terms "Doctor" or "Professor?" Titles that once meant something, but now enjoyed by men never inside a college building. In some sections of our country "Colonel" is a common salutation to any well-dressed man who looks as if he would fight, while "Judge" is applied to those of more intellectual aspect.

The traveling chiropodist and patent medicine vender signs his name in the hotel register as "Dr. Frederick Eugene Alexander Smythe, M. D., B. S.," while the senior professor of Sanskrit at Harvard, and the president of a dozen learned societies, writes his as plain "John Dow."

This tendency to carelessness has entered the republic of letters and is having the same effect upon academic degrees.

To have the privilege of affixing to his or her name the magic letters, A. B., A. M., Ph. D., and the like is the ambition of every student; but in proportion as these become common property their power as an incentive becomes lessened. The value of a thing is determined by its rarity and the labor necessary to obtain it, and if every person who squeezes through his college examinations can thereby obtain as high a degree as that given to the most faithful and diligent student of (as it sometimes happens) a far more difficult course of study, wherein lies the value of the title, to say nothing of injustice?

All this is greatly increased by the total lack of uniformity in regard to the requirements essential to academic honors. Cases have been kown in which a youth entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in one college could not enter the lowest grades in another.

Says a writer upon this subject in the *North American Review*: "In general, all the countries of Christendom, excepting the United States of America, are agreed in protecting academic degrees by regulations that no one can with impunity transgress; and consequently in Europe academic titles have a significance which gives them great value. Americans, on the other hand, have shown a deplorable disregard for usage and precedent. They have vulgarized these and other titles. Instead of restricting the degree, giving power to a few comprehensive univers-

ities, Americans have allowed it to be exercised by hundreds of weak and inefficient colleges."

The supply of charters has always been equal to the demand and many colleges, instead of acting conservtively under these charters, have been careless in the extreme in respect to medical and similar degrees which ought to be most zealously guarded. New varieties of degrees have also been manufactured to suit a fancied need.

The following is a partial list of academic degrees conferred in the United States during 1882, as found in the report of the United States Commisioner of Education for that year: Bachelor of Arts, Letters, Science, Philosophy, Laws, Scientific Agriculture, Mechanics' Art, Mining, Metallurgy, Engineering, Chemical Science, Divinity, Sacred Theology, Music, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Agricultu'e, Singing, Painting, Pedagogics, English, English Literature, Domestic Art. In the same list are these, formed to escape the inconguity of giving young ladies the title of Bachelor, viz: Licentiate of Instruction, Laureate of Science, Proficient in Music, Maid of Philosophy, etc.

In the Master's and Doctor's degrees are found twenty-one modifications as, Dynamic Engineer, Pharmacentical Chemist, Principal of Pedagogics, etc., together with feminine forms to match some of the masculine titles.

The evil has been done and the only way it can be undone is by a combination of a few strong institutions for examining candidates and bestowing degrees. "Honor won in suoh a list would be worth having. If rivaly in athletics is worth encouraging, why is not a rivalry in intellectual exertions much more desirable?"

THE SOUTH POLE DISCOVERED IN THE WRONG WAY.

It had long ago occurred to me that some one should make an expedition to the South Pole. There were many reasons why such an expedition seemed to me more advisable than to the other end of the earth. In the first place, lectures on a "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pole" were getting to be an old thing and ceased to arouse any interest; while the South Pole, which is probably as large as the North Pole, had been entirely ignored. A lecture on a trip to the South Pole could not fail to prove an immense success.

Again, all the reckless adventurers were being buried in the Arctic regions. Now, the Antarctic regions undoubtedly would make as good a cemetery as the Arctic. Then, too, the Esquimaux of the North were receiving more than their share of patronage from exploring parties, and there was danger that those of the Antarctic country would rise in revolt against this unjust, and it seemed to me, unbearable distribution of patronage.

For these reasons and several others it seemed as though nothing could be done but start at once on this expedition, so preparations were begun immediately. Volunteers were called for, and soon the requisite number were selected. The following requirements were enforced in making the selection: No man was eligible who had ever done any work or ever expected to do any; who could possibly get a job in any other business; who was at all useful to his community; who knew anything about science; or who lacked the ability to exaggerate everything we might do, in the highest degree.

For the novelty of the thing we were to make the trip on bicycles. There was also another reason for this, for we were all so much attached to our wheels that we could not bear to leave them behind. We made a merry party and were to wheel the entire distance, except where we were obliged to go by steamship.

We left New York on the 15th of May, 187– with our wheels turned southward. I will describe but briefly the circumstances of our trip to Rio Janeiro, where we took a steamship for the Antarctic continent. In every city through which we passed we were given a grand ovation, the whole journey being one grand triumphal march. Everyone admired our beautiful wheels and seemed interested in our success.

After a time we reached the Antarctic continent, disembarking on the western shore. A great multitude of Esquimaux had assembled to meet us, as our coming had been made known to them. They seemed greatly pleased to have us among them and treated us with great respect. We stopped among them for a few weeks in order to become acclimated. Meanwhile we completed the arrangements for the descent on the pole.

We engaged the Esquimaux to furnish supplies and to keep our baggage up with our party. This they were enabled to do by means of their swift-footed dogs. We also fitted to our bikes special tires

that would not slip when in contact with the ice. Thus unincumbered by any luggage, we were in fine condition to make the greatest discovery of modern times. Nothing stood in our way when we started on the last of November. The vigorous exercise of pedaling along kept us warm even in that cold climate, and the hopes and the enthusiasm of the party were high.

It was December by the time we were well in motion; day was continuous, and the weather perfect. The wheeling was superb. A thick crust had formed on the surface of the snow and over this we glided with great speed. We were sure to reach the pole by Christmas day. Just two days before, we reached our last relay station within fifty miles of the pole. This was as far as the Esquimaux had agreed to come. Here we halted for a day and made preparations for the final trip toward the south.

We decided to run down to the pole and return to the station that day. Then we could observe a glad Christmas the next day. If one day's observation of the pole was not enough, we could go again, but we were obliged to sleep at the station, since it was impossible to carry much luggage with us on our bikes. We started early and, to our surprise, after going about twenty miles we found ourselves at the top of a greatly sloping hill which seemed without end. But on looking around we noticed that the land for miles in the distance sloped downwards on all sides to a common center. Surely, we thought, in this center must be the celebrated pole.

On, on, we went down the long hill,and arriving at the center, there, sure enough, was the pole, small indeed, for the storms of centuries had battered and worn it, but nevertheless there it was, that little, insignificant stick, the subject of so much myth and endless speculation. The first question was, What were we to do with it? Some one suggested that we make a bicycle handle of it, but another reminded us that, as soon as we arrived home, South Pole bicycle handles would be all the rage, and in a short time no one would be able to recognize the original. Then it was suggested that we take it with us as a relic, but there was the fear that every museum and bric-a-brac collector would soon have the only original South Pole in their respective collections.

There was nothing to do under these sad circumstances but to leave it there in its former solitude. We wheeled backward in silence, and returned to our native shores to relate our tale. But our expedition was a failure and no notice was taken of it. We had had no hair-breadth escapes; we did not get frozen in, and live on nothing for six months; none of our party lost their lives, and we didn't even have a relief party sent for us at a great expense to our friends and to the government. To cap the climax we actually discovered the pole. This made it impossible to write the lecture generally written and delivered by the survivors of such expeditions to the North Pole.

To make a long story short, in our zeal we had made a botch of the whole business. No failure could possibly have been more complete. But we have learned something and we are going again. This time we will not go near the pole, but we will see that half of the party is lost in the cold and deserted regions; the rest of us will return in honor and be famous forever.

MIDDLEBURY VERSE.

A STRAIGHT TIP.

The story runs, that many years ago—
  When beggar maids were fair, and knights were bold,
There lived a king, his name perhaps you know,
  Whose virtues were as ample as his gold.

One day, while riding out, he met a maid
  Whose beauty, though a beggar's, touched his heart,
Her cheeks so red, the king was half afraid
  Their deep and ruddy hue was due to art.

"Sweet maid," said he, "I do not mean to prate,
  But tell me true, is that a natural flush?"
"My Liege," replied the girl, "my flush is *straight!*"
  And quickly proved it by a deeper blush.

The king rejoiced; he loved, and soon he wed
  The beggar maid, and she his queen became;
The best hand in his favorite game 'tis said
  From those few words of her's, received its name.

C. W. P.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Any one who reads the UNDERGRADUATE will realize at once that the greatest need is that of literary material. In fact one might say that the other departments make up the paper, for they form the principal part of the reading matter. The literary department is scarcely represented at all.

If there is anything in which a college paper ought to excel, it is in the excellence of its literary department. A high school paper can present news, exchange articles, etc., quite as well as a college paper. It is our literary productions alone that raise the standard of our paper.

It is, therefore, necessary for us who have the best interests of the paper at heart to devise some practical method whereby this defect can be remedied. That there are students here, who can write well and who have literary taste, there can be no doubt. It is impossible to gather together one hundred or more students without having some capable writers among them.

The question then is, How shall we get them to write for the UNDERGRADUATE? It is useless to expect students, who have so much work as we have to perform, to spend their time in writing at the expense of their studies, while we offer them nothing for their work and loss of time in other branches.

The present system has proved itself a failure in one respect. Some, who might be our best writers, do not care for a position on the editorial board, and consequently there is nothing to induce them to write. Would it not be advisable to offer another kind of reward, that is, a few prizes for literary productions? There would be both the value of the prize and the honor of winning it to attract the attention of the students. Would not this plan call forth far more material than the present system, and at a comparatively small expense? Would it not bring out a better quality of work and make a higher literary standard possible?

This suggestion is made to the editors with a view toward the improvement of the literary department of the paper, and at least placing it on a par of excellence with the other departments, and the writer hopes that if it does not meet with their approval, it will set some more active and capable mind to work in solving this problem.

For some time we have been debating in our mind whether or not it would be of any avail to write in the editorial column our own thoughts concerning just the subject the preceding article discusses. We would heartily agree with him in deploring the apparent literary excellence in our paper and, with him, we believe that it should be improved and that the only reason a change for the better is not seen is because of lack of support in this line. Talent is present with us, but talent which is latent is as useless as a stream that is dry. It turns no mill, and genius that does not make itself known will never produce any practical benefit to either the possessor or his companions. So, while we are sorry that the paper is not a more worthy representative of the college, we would also place the matter in the true light before the readers of the paper. Athletics or glee clubs cannot be successful unless there is enthusiasm and support behind them, so you cannot expect a good paper unless you make it good.

As for the scheme of offering prizes, of course it is out of the question to ask the editors to put in their time on the paper and then tax their pocket books to encourage others to write, and the paper is never so rich that it can spare much money for any purpose. In the second place it is not a very lively college loyalty that has to be paid for supporting a college enterprise. The foot-ball men do not get rich for playing that game and it would be hardly fair, to say the least, for those in the literary game to derive an income from it. This point needs no elaboration, and we trust our position on the preceding communication has been made clear enough for all purposes.

ED.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES

This was observed by the college in the usual way. No college exercises were held. In the morning, at half-past ten, the Y. M. C. A. held a special prayer-meeting which was of great spiritual help to those who attended. At eleven o'clock the customary devotional exercises were held in the chapel. Rev. Mr. Gooding of the Methodist church read the scripture and offered prayer. The sermon was by Dr. Smart of Brandon. He took as his text Luke ix:1-2, and announced as his subject "The Diffusion of the Christ Spirit."

Was ever a kingdom inaugurated with less pomp and preparation than the kingdom of Christ? Everything was apparently opposed to its growth. Even Christ's command to his disciples seemed to be such as would lead to defeat, but he knew best.

The same needs, the same opportunities, exist today as in those olden times. Our attitude is not the same as that of the earlier disciples. They were in the sunrise of their kingdom and rejoiced in the personal inspiration of Christ. Our faith must bear the load imposed by eighteen centuries of failure and defeat. Now to retain must be to enlarge.

We must find what kind of kingdom God had in mind to establish. The method of establishing his kingdom must differ from that of an earthly kingdom. It is founded on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. You can make men obey by force of law, but you can only make men loving by love.

There have been three attempts by three great races to make men better by some other method than that of love. Moses tried it first by law with the children of Israel. It was a magnificent conception and a magnificent failure. The Greeks took up the work along another line of development. They said man must get to know God through knowledge and beauty. Meanwhile, man ceased to care for the eternally beautiful.

The Romans cared nothing for religion, except as it preserved the state. They cared nothing for Greek philosophy and art. They were practical. The Roman said, "What this world needs is to be governed, and I am the man to do it." And he was. But his kingdom failed. The Jew, the Greek, the Roman failed to bring the kingdom of God. They had exhausted the possibility of bringing man to divine life by external force. It was time for a new method, and Christ tried the new method of love. So he makes loving by being loving himself, even unto death.

How wonderful has been the diffusion of the Christ spirit among that part of the world that lies outside the ecclesiastical bounds. We find the love even where we would scarce expect it. A sign of it is in the arbitration treaty that is now under discussion. It is now no longer the angels in heaven that are singing "Peace on earth," but kings and rulers everywhere.

Granted a single soul with the love of God, and it must spread. So, when Christ had secured twelve men, he had a beginning which could not be arrested in its growth.

If God be in us, we are sons of the highest and brothers of the lowest. We are not in the kingdom, but the kingdom is in us. Christ is king of love and therefore king of men. No more important subject can be studied than the kingdom of God. Has the world outgrown Christ? Is his religion to be preserved merely as something which once vitalized the world?

We must go deep to find the idealism of Christ. This idealism survives because it cannot be surpassed. Ideal truth abides, for it is of the eternal. No mind is educated to deal with human life if it has not penetrated to the force that lies at the base of human progress. When truth is in the mind and love is in the heart, the kingdom of God will come and the sweet dream of the man of Galilee will be realized in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

The sermon was masterful and inspiring and we received an impulse toward a better life.

In the evening there was to be a joint meeting of the Christian association and the faculty, but the evening was so stormy that the young men and the faculty only were represented. The meeting was a spiritual help and no one regretted the toil of going in the blessing received.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Manifest interest is being taken by some of the students in the Sunday morning prayer-meetings which are being carried on in their rooms. They prove a source of much good to all those who attend.

Especial attention should be called to the "Day of prayer for young men of Vermont and New Hampshire and State work in our field." This has been appointed for Sunday, February 14, and should be made a day for special, earnest prayer for the spread of God's kingdom and the strengthening of God's spirit in Vermont and New Hamshire. Let it be in our minds. Plan for it, pray for it and get in the spirit for it and when the day comes we may be sure of God's blessing on us and His work in the two sister States.

A need of new song books for the association has been felt much of late. The present books are getting worn and torn, and a set of new books of some kind would be a desirable addition. A sample book has been received, but it is not entirely satisfactory.

TOPICS FOR THE MONTH.

Feb. 9.—Belief in Christ; What it is and what it does. John 4:46-53. William F. Barnard.

Feb. 16.—Confessing Christ before man; why and how. John 12:35-43, Rom. 10:8 11.
Samuel B. Botsford.

Feb. 23.—Enduring hardship for the sake of Christ. Heb. 12:1-13. Thomas A. Carlson.

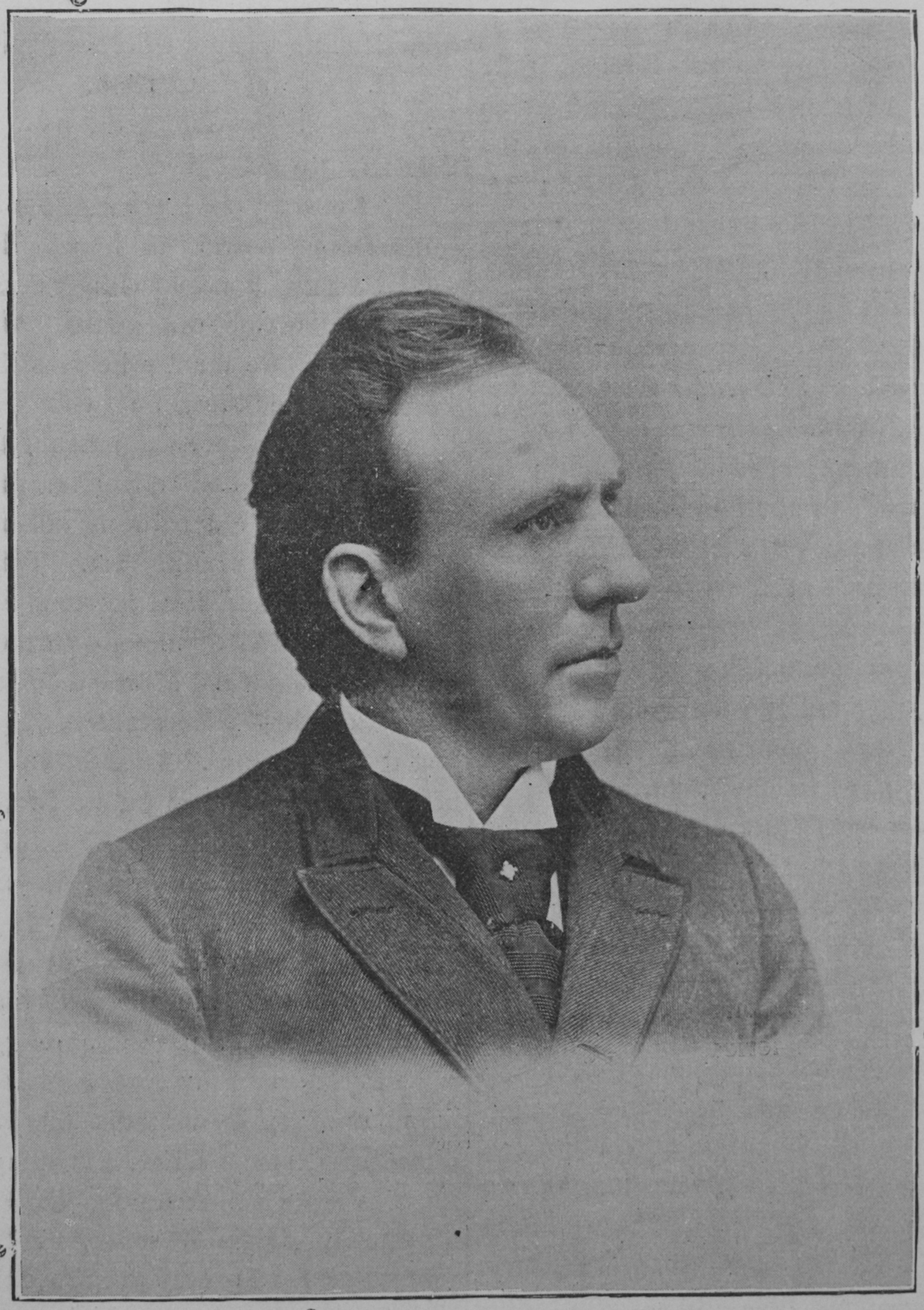
March 2.—How to make God's will our will and the result. Phil. 2:1-13. Frank D. Chatterton.

March 9.—Have we the spirit of Christ? Rom. 8:1-18. Guy B. Horton.

ALUMNI NEWS.

[Any alumni or others who have old programs, announcements or papers of college interest would confer a favor on the college by sending them to Prof. Sanford. In view of the coming centennial, it is desired to collect a series of articles which would be of interest to friends or graduates of the college.]

'67. "David N. Burke, Consul-General of the United States at Tangier, is a native of Vermont, and



DAVID N. BURKE, '67.

a graduate of Middlebury College, in 1867. A teacher by profession, he was principal of the Carlton High School and other institutions of learning, and was recognized as an able and eloquent lecturer on educational and other topics, being an elocutionist of worth and merit. In 1886, he was appointed Consul at Puerto Cabello, where he remained for two years, then being transferred at his own request to Bahia, Brazil, where he remained until 1891, rendering valuable and efficient service to commercial interests, earnestly and vigorously advocating in his interesting reports to the State Department a treaty of reciprocity with Brazil. He was located in Brazil at the time of the banishment of Dom Pedro and the proclamation of the Republic, and wrote both to the department and to numerous periodicals interesting accounts of the change of government. Mr. Burke was retired from Bahia in November, 1891. He was then appointed Consul at Pernambuco, and at this

post rendered efficient service to American citizens in guarding the rights of American volunteers who landed at Pernambuco to go to Rio Janeiro to assist the government of the late Floriana Peixoto to crush out the revolution inaugurated by Admirals Mello and De Gama. Owing to the fact that the climate of Pernambuco did not agree with him, he was transferred to Malaga, Spain, but remained at his post until the revolution was ended, in March, 1894. His reports from Malaga were particularly interesting and valuable, especially the one in which the question as to what should be done to develop our foreign trade with Spain and South America is discussed, and which attracted widespread attention. The bulletin of the United States Export association, for April, 1896, referred to it as a notable report, and said, 'It is worthy of the widest circulation, and we shall reproduce it in pamphlet form for the benefit of our members and others interested.' This report, which appeared in the *Diplomatic and Consular Review* at the time, tells in plain and simple language the story of the merits of our manufacturers and the apathy of American manufactures and the blindness of American diplomacy in the matter of reciprocal tariffs, as no similar report has presented it. Mr. Burke remained but two years at Malaga, since, on account of his experience in the service, his known conservative character and good judgment and the confidence reposed in him by the department caused the president to transfer him to the important post he now holds. It is reasonably certain to presume that Mr. Burke will ably discharge his present functions, which are, in fact, more diplomatic than consular, and will correct the abuses which have been understood to exist there. While it is of the utmost importance to have a man of Mr. Burke's ability and character at Tangier, his peculiar sphere of usefulness is undoubtedly in South America, since he is a thorough master of the Spanish language, and intimately acquainted with the needs and requirements of the people, with whom he is acquainted and by whom he is highly esteemed." We are indebted to the *Diplomatic and Consular Review* for both the preceding article and the plate.

'44. Orlando Wooster and wife of Rutland spent Saturday, the 30th, in town.

'48. J. E. Rankin has furnished an article on "The Wit and Humor" of Longfellow for the *Christian Register* of Boston; also lately for the *Advance* an article entitled "A Word for the American Woman" in reply to an article in *The Contemporary Review* deprecatory of the work of American women as literary writers and as the inspirers of literature; also an article in *The New York Observer* entitled, "The Young Pastor in Public Prayer." Dr. E. B. Rankin, oldest son of Rev. J. E. Rankin, died at his home in W. Brighton, Staten Island, Jan. 15, aged 41.

'54. We recently received from Pres. J. E. Rankin an account of the Memorial Services in the Andrew Rankin Chapel at Howard University, Washington, D. C., May 24, 1896. We copy the following from the dedication sermon by Prof. Brastow of the Yale Divinity School.

"And now to the service of our holy religion, as the consecrating power in human life, to the religious welfare of this honored University, and to the glory of God, we dedicate this house. We dedicate it in remembrance of a man, who was the lover of all good learning and culture, but who I am sure reverenced religion as supremely significant for all noble human life, and honored all character that was grounded in its principles. His name is not unworthily associated with our consecrating act. This is our heart memorial act, and I trust a personal reference may not be regarded as inharmonious with the dignity and sanctity of this service. More than the life period of a generation has past since it was my good fortune first to know him. It was an epoch-making hour, both in private and in public life, it was at the beginning of of that great conflict, which resulted in the emancipation of that race in whose behalf largely this University was founded. It was at the opening of my ministerial life, and the personal and patriotic associations with him then formed, and the friendly intercourse established are among the most cherished remembrances of my young manhood. I remember with utmost distinctness his thoughtfulness, his seriousness, his sincerity, his independence of character, his rigid self-exaction, his integrity of purpose, his sturdy common sense, his classic taste and his public spirit. He was to me a unique man, and there was no man for whose criticisms I cared so much, or for whose good opinions I cared more. This personal reference may emphasize the assurance with which I speak of him is commemorated in this sanctuary the most high. Andrew Evarts Rankin was a man in whom the practical, the aesthetic, the ethical, and I will venture to add the religious elements of

manhood, found a strikingly interesting embodiment. His understanding was strong and clear, and it was trained by diligent, discriminating study. He was a man of reliable judgment, who knew men and who had abundant capicty for practical affairs. But he was an idealist as well. And to his practical sense was added a refined and exacting literary and artistic taste, that marked him preeminently as a cultivated gentleman. Behind a serious and singularly interesting face of Grecian mould was a refined and sensitive spirit. This led him to emphasize the importance as some one has put it of cultivating, "not only the corn fields but the flower gardens of life." Few men that I have ever met, had a finer literary sense. He lived with his books as with friends, and it was the joy of his life to retire within the circle of his home, from the toils and vexation of life to their companionship.

"But he was a man of most sturdy, ethical character. He was the incarnation of moral integrity. A more genuine pure minded man it has never been my fortune to know. I never heard him utter a discreditable word. If he was exacting with respect to others in his moral standard, he was more so of himself. He had the refined feelings and sentiments of a cultivated gentleman. But he was always frank and honest and brave in speech as he was in act. It was this ethical severity of exaction that conditioned his attitude toward religious life. It was a lofty and exacting one and he seemed to think it impossible for him to realize it. I think he looked for more than he had a right to expect in his mortal life. His religious ideal baffled him, and I think barred his way into the Christian church. But he was a man of religious wants and religious susceptibilities. He believed in God, he believed in prayer; and was himself practically no stranger to it. His heart could never be alienated from Christianity. He believed in the Christian church and knew its value to human society. He was an earnest and steadfast supporter of Christian institutions. As a teacher he recognized his responsibility to magnify the importance of religion in the presence of his pupils. As a father he was careful to teach his children its great truths and facts in the circle of the home. He was interested in all the important questions of religion and theology that are now stirring our age. It is because we know that his theoretic view of the world was substantially the Christian view, because he knew the significance of religion for all learning and all life that we dedicate this house of God in remembrance him. That it is given to me at this hour, thus to minister in memory of him, my early friend and companion, whom I loved and honored, is a grateful thing. And I trust it may not seem presumptious that, in sympathy with the man of old, who wrote my text-words, I appropriate his utterance and give benediction to this sacred place: 'Peace be within thy walls, for brother's and companion's sake, I will now say peace be within thee.' "

Pres. Rankin followed with a few words on the reasons leading to the erection of the chapel. All the money to erect the building came from benevolent contributions in this country and in England.

'79. Dr. H. W. Hurlburt had the honor of having Major McKinley and wife in his congregation at Cleveland, on the 10th ult. He preaches in the church which President Hayes was accustomed to attend.

'96. Stanton Eddy and H. H. Seely returned to their studies in the U. V. M. Medical, the 14th.

'96 Blossom spent a few days of his mid-winter vacation from the Boston Institute of Technology with friends in the college.

LIBRARY NOTES.

President Brainerd and Prof. Seely contribute to contemporary geological knowledge an article on "The Chazy of Lake Champlain" in the "Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History," vol. viii, recently received by the Library. The article gives an account of three exposures of the Chazy formation along the shores of Lake Champlain at Valcour Island, Isle La Motte and Crown Point, with geological maps of these sections from drawings by President Brainerd. The work done by these gentlemen in this field is a notable one, several long-standing beliefs having been overturned by their discoveries, and will be made the subject of a special article in a future issue of THE UNDERGRADUATE.

That this month's library notes are few in number is due to the enforced absence of the assistant librarian, who is confined at his home for the time being with a broken rib. It is safe to say that no college officer is more missed when off duty than is Doctor Prentiss. His intelligent appreciation of the needs of library-users and his unwearied and sympathetic help-

fulness combine to give an exceptional value to his work. The whole college wishes him a complete recovery and a quick return.

LOCALS.

Bliss, '98, preached in Weybridge Sunday the 17th.

Brown, '97, will preach in Addison Sunday, Feb. 7.

Miss Whitney, '98, spent Sunday, the 31st, at Poultney.

Cady, '99, and Corbin, '99, are improving from their recent illness.

Miss Holden, '97, was obliged to return home on Jan. 14th on account of sickness.

L. L. Barnard of Granville, N. Y., spent Sunday, the 24th, with his son, Barnard, 1900.

Lane, 19/, went to New York on the 30th to meet his brother on his return from Europe.

H. D. Sears, '98, was initiated into the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity Monday evening, Jan. 25.

Miss Janes, '97, has so far recovered from her illness as to be able to return to her home in St. Albans

Russell, '97, and Hinman, '98, attended the banquet of the Chi Psi Association of Eastern New York, which was held in Albany recently.

Prof. Howard delivered a lecture on "True Socialism" at the closing exercises of the Johnson Normal school, Thursday evening, the 14th ult.

Prof. Wright delivered his lecture on "Austin Dobson" or "Society Verse" in the M. E. church of Poultney, Wednesday evening, January 27.

The Apollo Quintette, which is composed of Williamson, '96, Hubbard, '99, Howard, '99, Waterman, '99, and Carlson, 1900, sang at Whiting Friday evening.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity gave a dance on the evening of the 29th and on the following afternoon drove to Vergennes, where a banquet was served at the Stevens House.

Prof. Burt attended the second annual meeting of the Vermont Botanical club, which was held in the Williams Science building at U. V. M. on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Stone and Barnard entertained the Delta Upsilon fraternity and ladies in their rooms Saturday evening, the 30th, to meet Walter Barnard and W. T. Stanton of Lowell School of Design. The evening was passed pleasantly in various ways.

The Delta Upsilon Fraternity with ladies drove to Vergennes Friday afternoon, Feb. 5, and spent the evening at the home of Stone, '99. The sleighing was excellent, the weather was all that could have been wished and one of the most pleasant trips the fraternity has ever taken is reported.

The debating club held its third meeting Wednesday evening, the 20th ult. The question discussed was: "Should church property, which is used exclusively for public worship, be taxed?" Affirmative, Russell and Piper; negative, Dunton and Lobban. Another meeting of the club was held Wednesday evening, February 3. The question for discussion was: "Was Ancient Oratory superior to Modern?" Disputants: Affirmative, Skeels and Whitney; negative, Rice and Halpin. The question for discussion February 17 is: "Would the political union of Canada with the United States be a benefit to both countries." Affirmative, Sessions and Russell; negative, Bliss and Brown.

EXCHANGES.

Music has power to charm the savage beast. That is the reason they the put a *brass band* around a dog's neck —*Ex.*

"These college men are very slow,
They seem to take their ease,
For even when they graduate
They do it by degrees."

Life is only bright when it proceedeth
Towards a truer, deeper life above;
Human life is sweetest when it leadeth
To a more divine and perfect love.

—*The Owl.*

HAPPINESS.

Happiness is as fleeting as a shadow,
Which, when pursued, flies far,
And pauses not, nor stays
For eager grasping;
But when unsought,
The fickle sprite returns—
Companions with us. —*Ex.*

SPECIAL PROVIDENCE.

Beloved, I found myself in finding thee,
The power to do all good, the strength to bear

The bitter that must fall to mortal share.
As yesternight, I held thee close to me,
The moonlight shone a benedicite.
Not only thee, O Type of Good and Fair
I kissed on forehead and soft rippling hair,
But also Him who died upon the Tree.

For stony is the way that must be trod
To lead us to the uplands and the morn;
And men are weak. They need a living God
To help them bear the rubble and the thorn.
But now, the dreary path is naught to me,
For I have found my living Christ in thee.

—*The Polytechnic.*

COLLEGE NOTES.

The Lawrenceville Prep. School has adopted the honor system.

Eleven of the twenty three men who received honors at Harvard last year were prominent athletes.

A Japanese graduate of the Yale law school has been admitted to practice in the United Sates Circuit court at New Haven.

Postmaster-General W. L. Wilson, on retiring from the cabinet, will assume the presidency of Washington and Lee University.

It is reported that Yale, University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia will enter teams in the athletic meet at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 13.

Two Chinese girls who came to America three years ago, hardly knowing a word of English, stood the highest in the recent medical examination at the University of Michigan.—[*Ex.*

Sockalexis and Powers, both of Holy Cross, and well known base-ball players, have gone to Notre Dame College, near South Bend, Indiana, where they will play base-ball in the spring.

STUDENTS

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